REMARKS

In response to the pending Office Action, claims 30 and 31 are amended. Claims 1-29 were previously cancelled without prejudice. Claims 30 and 31 are independent claims. The amendments to the claims are supported by, at a minimum, page 17 at lines 4-8 of the specification.

As a preliminary matter, the Office Action, at page 2, states that the Applicant, "claims a priority date on the PCT/JP00/06366, but fails to provide a certified copy." However, the present application is a Continuation of application No. 10/239,058 filed on Sept. 19, 2002, filed as a 371 (under 35 U.S.C. § 371) of international application No. PCT/JP00/06366, filed on Sept. 18, 2000. Thus, Applicants submit that application No. 10/239,058 was properly filed under 35 U.S.C. § 371, and Applicants submit that the present application properly claims priority. Further, Applicants submit that 35 U.S.C. § 371 does not require any certified copy.

Claims 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Kawase (U.S. Patent 5,757,375).

Independent claim 30 recites, in part, "receiving a definition that **an area where each inside grid of said solid shape is described by one of said plurality of different coordinate systems overlaps with a part or whole of an area where each surface grid of said solid shape is described by another coordinate system.**"

As an illustrative and non-limiting example of claim 30, it is possible to make each surface grid of a solid shape finer while each inside rough grid is kept as is, thereby the "jaggy" is reduced while the data size is suppressed from increasing. The Examiner is directed to page 17, lines 4-8 of the original specification for additional discussion.

As is well known, anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires that "each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ 2d 1051, 1053 (Fed Cir. 1987). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim. *In re Bond*, 910 F. 2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). At a minimum, the cited prior art reference does not disclose (expressly or inherently) or suggest the above recited highlighted (bolded) element.

The Office Action, at pages 2 and 3, asserts that all the elements of claim 30 are allegedly disclosed by Kawase.

However, Kawase, at column 1, lines 25-31, merely discloses supersampling, and merely states:

> In order to eliminate this aliasing (this elimination process will hereinafter be referred to as antialiasing), there is a method in which one pixel may be divided into subpixels to calculate the color of the subpixel, the subpixels are averaged (or filtered), and the averaged or filtered color of the subpixels is regarded as the color of that one pixel. This is called supersampling.

Additionally, Kawase, at column 3, line 60 to column 4, line 7, merely states:

> The drawing logic 21 receives certain coordinates and color information on a screen and also operating instructions such as replacement and blending, which are output from the rasterizer 11 in FIG. 2. An address in the frame buffer 15 corresponding to certain coordinates on a screen is obtained, and the contents of the address is read from the frame buffer 15. An operation, which is instructed by read contents and color information from the rasterizer 11, is performed, and the color information generated is written to the above-described original address. This color information is also output to the filter 23 and filtered (ordinarily, averaged). This filtered color information is also written to the frame buffer 15. The controller 17 in FIG. 2 reads the written color information of the frame buffer 15 and outputs it to the CRT display 9.

In other words, Kawase merely discloses a three-dimensional graphics system that employs both supersampling and double-buffering techniques. Namely, in order to eliminate

aliasing, Kawase teaches "supersampling" wherein one pixel is divided into four subpixels. However, in the supersampling, all of the pixels of one display consist of four sub pixels, respectively. (See column 1, lines 25-31). **Therefore, in Kawase, there is no discussion of surface grids.**

Thus, Kawase does not teach or suggest, "receiving a definition that an area where each inside grid of said solid shape is described by one of said plurality of different coordinate systems overlaps with a part or whole of an area where **each surface grid of said solid shape is described by another coordinate system,**" as recited by claim 30.

Thus, Applicants submit that claim 30 is not anticipated by Kawase. Further, the other cited prior art does not remedy the deficiencies of Kawase.

Similar to independent claim 30, independent claim 31 recites, in part, "receiving a definition that an area where each inside grid of said solid shape is described by one of said plurality of different coordinate systems overlaps with a part or whole of an area where **each surface grid of said solid shape is described by another coordinate system.**"

Thus, Applicants submit that independent claim 31 is allowable for at least similar reasons to claim 30.
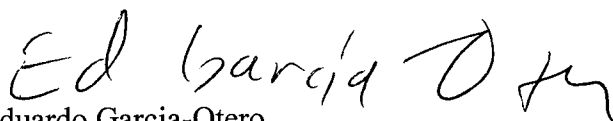
Accordingly, it is urged that the application, as now amended, is in condition for allowance, an indication of which is respectfully solicited. If there are any outstanding issues that might be resolved by an interview or an Examiner's amendment, Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at the telephone number shown below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is

hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper,

including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 500417 and please credit any excess fees to

such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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